REGISTERED No. 1—1870

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,167.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	26	35
Quarterly	16	20
Monthly	6	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

* All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. MATHEWS will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	20		May.
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Muzulipatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Cocconada	4
„ Beriporte	23	„ Vizzyanagram	5
„ Cochin	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Alleppi	23	Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	25	False Point	7
„ Colombo	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Penang and China can be booked by this Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KUWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Gwadur	22	„ Fao	6
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	27	„ Lingah	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao	May 1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M. and the Inward Mail Steamer on MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HUNTER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch, Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagharee.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizzidrog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DOBBY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *Via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, on the 24th,

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Return Tickets
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and also ye carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 25TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the above now of Military Invalids to Portsmouth,

1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the best style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain. Tons. H.P. March.

HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450 17th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400 19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600 26th—Southampton.
			April.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish.	2263	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenliman.	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Ferrier.	2669	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1084	250 31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

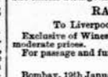
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. ROSKELL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.' Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2260	360
ANGLIA	2233	400	ITALIA	2245	350
AS-YRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	2125	424
CALEDONIA	2125	424	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SEDUNIA	1235	200
COLUMBIA	1658	470	SENACRIA	2167	424
DORIA	1039	93	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2231	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days pre-lous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	„ Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ „ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ „ 2 0
„	„ to Suez	„ „ 350
„	„ to Malta	„ „ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA OR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively 18th April.

THE Powerful new steamer "ENNEREDALE," 1,259 Tons Register, T. THOMAS, Commander, has very comfortable accommodation for Four Cabin Passengers.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool		Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said		300
To Malta		400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 23 D APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To cave about the 25th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,509 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

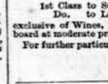
1st Class to Suez	£50
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.



TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,"

2,700 Tons Register, 500 H. P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. AULD, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths. Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE. Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," JOHN G. BELL, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 T-ns nett Register, 260 Horse-power nominal, 1,300 Horse-power effective, will sail about 30th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Pianoforte, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, thereof ro, can be opened in all weathers ; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c.'s, &c., thus ensuring great privacy ; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, of spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality ; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows :—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PLEASURE BOAT "DINDIGUL."

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Masagon Nicol's Dockyard, the pleasure Boat called "Dindigul," Burden 84 tons Cutter rigged, Mainsail, Jib and fore Staysail, 30 by 8 by 3½. Coppered, and in good order, Sails well and built of Malabar teak.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS AND GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS,

ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,
Agents for India, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The DINNER to be GIVEN to the HONORABLE B. H. ELLIS, by the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

E. E. MAIDMENT,
Secretary.

Byculla Club, April 10th, 1875.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANNA

In the matter of the ESTATE of the late F. J. POTTER, deceased.

By order of the Judge of the District Court of Tanna, the Nazir of the said Court will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of April, 1875, at 11 A.M., at the Bungalow near the Roman Catholic Church at Bandora, lately occupied by the deceased, a large collection of choice and rare Plants in Tubs and Pots, and Live Stock a House, an Opossum, a Nil Gai, China Pheasants, a Ram, a Deer, Pipe, Poultry &c., the property of the said F. J. POTTER, deceased.

RAMJI GANGAJI,
Nazir, District Court, Tanna.

9th April, 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5 8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended, have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs.	17
MOSELLE, Quarts	„	„	23
Do. Pints	„	„	13
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„	„	23
IRISH WHISKEY	„	„	22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c., for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

"JUST THE THING A TRAVELLER WANTS"

THE ASHANTEE HAMMOCK.

FORMS a Luxurious BED, COUCH or SEAT, and can be used in the TENT, on board SHIP, in the JUNGLES or VERANDAH, and with a strong Bamboo can be used as a PALKI, or TONJON.

Price of the Net Hammock.

In a black Oilcloth case 12 by 5 inches with hooks and cord for fixing, and detailed instructions.

RUPEES FIFTEEN.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than moderate daily frictions (either wet or dry) with the Flesh Glove, (See "Col. Rolt on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or abrade. The Glove is asserted to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of Dengue Fever. Rheumatic patients should never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.

Ditto ditto ditto Ladies' Quality.

The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.

The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.

The Turkish Sponge Pad.

A great variety of Turkish Bath Gloves.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13 0
Do. No. 1	„	„ Quarts	„	14 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„	15 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	8 0
GWEISENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„	16 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	8 8
NIERSTEINER	„	„ Quarts	„	18 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„	9 8
RUDESHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„ Quarts	„	28 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz,	Qts.	Rs.	10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	„	6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	„	Qts.	„	12
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	„	7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	„	9
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior	„	Qts.	„	18
Ditto ditto ditto	„	Pts.	„	10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	„	„	„	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	„	„	„	20
Ditto ditto Red	„	„	„	20

VIENNA BEER.

BASS' BEER BY STONE.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINSEED OILS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY can now execute orders for BOILED LINSEED OIL of guaranteed purity equal to any English brand.—Price Rs. 2-4 per gallon.

Also,—RAW LINSEED OIL at Rs. 1-9 per gallon.

These rates are exclusive of casks delivered in Bombay.

JAS. MELVILLE,
General Manager.

Mofussil Company, 23, Apollo Street.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 493 OF 1874

MUNSUKLALL MAGUTLALL ..... Pl intiff.

vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUMJEE ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the property advertised to be SOLD in the above suit is ancestral and that one half of it belongs to RAMNATH CHINTOBA adopted son of the above-named Defendant, and further that there are charges against the said property for religious services and maintenance, created by the last Will and Testament of Purshotum Mulharsett.

All persons intending to become purchasers of the said property are hereby apprized thereof.

GUNNESH BABAJEE SATAY.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

FURNITURE FRINGES, AND TRIMMINGS.

CRIMSON Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep. Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GOLD Coloured Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep. Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GREEN Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep. Rs. 7-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep. As. 12 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy wool Bullion Fringe, 9 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep. As. 12 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep. As. 12 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep. As. 12 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep. As 12 per yard.

AMBER GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep. Rs. 1-8 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 5 inches deep. Re. 1-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep. Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe Vandyked, 6 inches deep. Re. 1-8 per yard.

GREEN Very handsome Wool Bullion Vandyked Fringe, with heavy gold drops, 12 inches deep Re. 5 per yard.

TRIMMINGS,

CRIMSON Chair Gimp ½ inch wide. Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

GREEN Chair Gimp ½ inch wide. Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

GREEN and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp ½ inch wide. Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp ½ inch wide. Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold Gimp for Bordering of Cretonne or Red Curtains, &c. 1 inch wide. Rs. 3 per doz. yards.

GREEN Orris Lace, 1½ inch wide. As. 4 per yard.

CRIMSON Orris lace, 1½ inch wide. As. 6 per yard.

GREEN Orris Lace, 2 inches wide. As. 8 per yard.

The above make very handsome Borders for Curtains or Screens

CHOCOLATE and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide. Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide. Re. 1 per yard.

LIGHT GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide. Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide. Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide. As. 8 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide. As. 8 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide. As. 8 per yard.

BRASS Headed Nails in a great variety of very pretty patterns at As. 12 and Re. 1 per doz.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY-MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY wishes for engagements in European, Jewish, or Parsee gentlemen's families to instruct children up to eleven years of age in English, French and Music. Address A.H. care of Office of this Paper.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1862—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL.—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay ..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have Just Landed their **Special Hot Season Shipment**, *and invite attention to the great variety of Materials in* THIS DEPARTMENT.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Morning or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats, for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above materials	9 0
Riding Trowsers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing, Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trowsers or Breeches	14 0

	Rs. a.
Dress Suits, made from the best West of England Cloths	75 0
Extra Paper-lined throughout with rich Silk Serge, and well finished	85 0
Wh te Dress Vests, for special wear	7 0
Office Suits, for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color	35 0
Trowsers—Fine Angola, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods	
Colored Drill Trowsers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	12 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the new Matted Materials, Plain Shades	6 8
White Vests, all materials	7

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH APRIL, 1875.

The quieter feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, has been further confirmed evidently by the comparatively large receipts at the American ports. Reuter reporting to-day's market dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered and the public messages give no arrival prices, but we gather from private sources that a decline of 1-16d to 1d per lb. has been established.

The American figures to date show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	39,000	49,000	50,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	49,000	57,000	38,000
„ „ Continent...	14,000	30,000	11,000
Total exports, since 1st Sept.	3,230,000	3,468,000	3,196,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,433,000	1,437,000	1,356,000
„ Continent	733,000	808,000	597,000
Stocks at the ports	561,000	553,000	520,000

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 9th instant compares with last week and the corresponding dates last year, as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	895,000	910,000	838,000
„ London.....	107,875	106,875	170,860
American afloat... ...	260,000	210,000	248,000
East Indian „	240,000	225,000	207,000
	1,442,875	1,446,875	1,464,250
Price of Mid-Orleans ...	8 3-16d.	8½d.	8½d.
„ Fair Dholleras ...	5 5-16d.	5½d.	5½d.
	2½	2½	2½

The position and prospects of the staple, as shown by these figures, have not materially altered during the past week. The American receipts are now 248,000 bales behind last year, rendering a total crop of within 3,900,000 bales almost a certainly, but in spite of this material falling off, only 22,000 bales have been shipped to Liverpool, and 70,000 bales less to the Continent than during the same period last year. In this way, therefore, the actual supply of Cotton for the U. K. so far has been kept up to about the same mark as last year, and unless supplies are to fall off later on, or a larger consumption take place, there is accordingly no great room for an advance in prices. As compared with last year we may reasonably look for some slight falling off in the supplies, but the more important question of demand is more difficult to estimate. At the moment, Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm with a slight rise in price, under the influence of improving accounts from Calcutta and China, but to have any material weight a more general and decided revival will be necessary, and it is in this question-able whether we are likely to see it. On it, however, depends, in a great measure, the course of the raw staple, as, unless next American crop accounts promise badly, there is no question of any scarcity of Cotton, and prices within certain limits will, therefore, be mainly regulated by the activity or otherwise of the demand.

Yesterday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was firm but prices were unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1/4 per piece in 8¼ lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings. Reuter's statement of the past month's shipments of Cotton goods and yarns to India shows heavy supplies of all descriptions of both goods and yarns for this market and of goods for Calcutta, but yarns moderate.

Coffee was again quoted 1s. per cwt. higher in yesterday's telegram. Oils and Seeds unchanged.

Bar Silver in London continues at 57 3/16d per oz. Consols this morning are at 93¾, a decline of ¼; French Rentes ⅛ 02½, a fall of ⅛.

STERLING Exchange has been firm to-day with a further partial advance of 1/32d. per Rupee. The amount of private paper offering has only been moderate, and sales have not been pressed sufficiently to account for the upward movement, which is almost entirely due to the desire which the Banks evince to draw. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 10 1/16d.	.....per rupee
Do.	6 months' sight...1s 10 ¼d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight...1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents	3 months' sight...1s. 10 17/32d.	„

There is more disposition shown to draw on Calcutta, and rates have gone back to 5/16 discount for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely quite at 1—Fours Rs. 101¾ to 102; Fours and a half Rs. 102¼; Fives and half Rs. 109.

SHARES as a general rule are dull with a tendency to lower prices. Spinning Scrip shows a decline in most instances of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share with few buyers at that, Bank of Bombay, are again ½ per cent. higher and Agra's are Rs. 4 per share higher on the strength of the favourable character of the yearly report. Some Press Co's show an improving tendency Sassoon being Rs. 25, East India Rs. 50 and Framjee Cowasjee Rs. 25 per share higher. Fort Press shares have fallen Rs. 100 per share.

COTTON to-day has been fairly steady, and, notwithstanding the less favourable accounts from home a large business has again been done chiefly in Bhownuggur and Mowa descriptions at yesterday's quotation. The receipts yesterday were 14,943 bales bringing up the week's figures to 54,625 bales against 71,908 last week, and 88,542 last year. The total since 1st September this season is 783,581 against 720,738 bales last year.

FREIGHTS by steam to-day have, if anything, been a shade busier, £2 being only obtained for small lots. By Cape, however, rather more firmness is shown, Iron vessels with any time for loading holding out for £2, while by Wooden ships £2-1-3 to £2-16-3 are the current rates according to class.

PIECE GOOD are only just steady. The lighter weights of 39 inch shirtings and the finer qualities of 8¼ lb. are most in request. For White Goods a fair general enquiry prevails and the tendency is towards higher rates. Twist is firm and holders are asking an advance of a quarter anna per lb.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	9?
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	735
5,500	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	300
40,000	251	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	103
60,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
200	2,000	2,000	...	Albert Co. Karachee...	690
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	65
250	1,000	400.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
125	80	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	600
300	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	100p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,000	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½p.	Carwar Company	700
250	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	130
800	1,250	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co. ...	200
202	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
350	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,000
800	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
200	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	200
1150	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3135	400	35	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	430
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., Ld	1,500
200	...	1,000	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press...	1,200
202	500	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co.....	575
400	500	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	465
100	1,000	75	...	Scindeand PunjabCotton Press Co., Limited.....	800
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
600	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* For share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21[illegible]8¼	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
...	£20	9[illegible]14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£1	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£5	21 13/16	do.	Ditto	32
...	£10	1[illegible]0	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	1[illegible]15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares ..	221

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Fenn Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	90p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,800
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,155
200	2,000	800	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,750
300	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,050
2926	150	150	10	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,850	2,000	all	10 p.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,335
1,000	1,25	all	125 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,115
1,000	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,275
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
750	1,000	all	115 p.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	1,185
.....	...	900	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,000
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,210
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	715
600	1,250	350	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sonderdas Spinning....	1,100
800	1,000	250	31 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ELMO, 1,428 tons, Captain W C Morrell sailed on Saturday last for Callio, in ballast.

THE SS RAINTON, 743 tons, Captain N Prichard, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SS PRIOR, 141 tons, Captain W Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE SS CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain W H Burt, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passenger :—Mr. A H Dawling.

THE SS OCRUN, 162 tons, G J Baker, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for same ports, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE BISNO CO.'S SS AFRICA 1,317 tons, Captain C C D Hutcheson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bengore—Colonel Clerk. For Cannanore—Mrs. Cadell and servant. For different ports.—Four deck passengers.

THE SS PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Lancasley, Dr and Mrs Mavaro, Mr Lal Bardeo, Mr A Lent, Mr J D Beethum, ten second class and two hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

THE SS YEDO, 1,476 tons, Captain J Owen, sailed on the 10th instant for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Basker and two infants, Miss Ferrier, Mr Groves, Lieut. S A Menzies, Lieut. C. B. Norman, Captain G Pyne, Lieut E. R. Power, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Shipford and two children, Mrs. Wallace and child, and Mr. Wheeler and two children.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Ap. 7.
	Colla (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Mar 5.
	Pearl (s)	Doett	Carwar, Apr 8.
11	J. C. Stevenson(s)..	Joe l.....	Liverpool, Mar 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	St. Elmo	Morrell	Callio.
	Cl ve(s)	Burt	L ve pool.
	Yedo (s)	Owen	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Coast and Goa.
	Rainton (s)	Prichard	Havre.
	Africa (s)	Hutcheon ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Rinaldo, to Liverpool.
Steamer C. W. Anderson, for London or Hull.
Steamer Linda, to port said for order.
Ship Stamboul, to Moulmein via Madras.
Ship War Spirit, to London.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

April
7 Curlew (s)..... .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.
6 Burmese (s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

April.
6 Dunkeld .... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Benton, 5 bbds portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Ennerdale s, 50 boxes bar soap, Jewabhoy Sooltanally, 5 bbds portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

North Tyne s, 6 cases umbrellas, J M Moolla.
Yedo s, 2 cases thread, Bricon Stewart & Co.
Good Hoope s, 5 cases sundries, C B Mitchell and Co.
Rinaldo s, 5 cases soap, H J Noormahomed ; 17 cases candles and 4 cases cheese The L A and A Co ; 6 packages wall paper, Ambhoy Hurgula.
Royal Welsh, s 151 cases window glass, Bhicoo Sarba Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LONDON.

Slive Donard. 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Wsnd A Graham and Co.
Prince Frederick. 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Helen Scott, 175 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Staffa, 400 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Grampion, 209 cwts horns, Pe rbhoy Dunjee.
Melmerby 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Timor s, 2 bales cotton, Cursondas Hurrnundas ; 75 Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Enterprize s, 750 cwts linseed, Lawrence and Co ; 48 bales wool, Mocljee Jaitha and Co ; 125 bales wool, Nursey Khattow ; 85 bales cotton, Davidsee Seeram ; 15 bales cotton, Davji Sassoon and Co ; 129 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondarjee.
Tagus s, 1 650 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soondarjee ; 150 bales cotton, Vithaldass Comjee.
Strathclyde s, 93 cwts hemp, Dayal Verjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s 92 bundles hides, E Spinner and Co ; 5¼ cwts E keeth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee ; 7 cases shawls, Purmanund Juggonnath ; 8 cases shawls Morlidhur Mohunl-li.
St George s, 48 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 14¼ cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey 2¼ cwts fishmaws ; Mahomed Nuthoo ; 6,999 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 7 bales hides and skins, N Jehangir.
Kong Beng s 294 cwts cloves, Hassonbhoy ; 16¼ cents olibanum, M Munjee ; 375 cwts myrat oliums, M Nuthoo ; 37½ cwts myrabollams, Knoop and Co ; 136½ cwts linseed, M odjee Jaitha and Co ; 89½ cwts gunnies, Peerbhoy Hukimjee ; 47½ cwts M of pearl shells Suleman Moledina.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Cerra Linn, 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Octavia, 270 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Tabor, 850 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers.
Black Watch s, 5 0 bales cotton, George Lochart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart, and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Kuad s, 3,750 cwts linseed and 1,500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Hydaspes, s, 200 bales cotta, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR PALMOUTH.

Jane Rowland, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 350 bales cotton, H Clarson and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Hydaspes s, 1 case shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Sumatra s, 1 242 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 187½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Odessa s, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Junno s, 356 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bale s cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vaikart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Junno s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Delhi s, 1,225 cwts copra, Leone Jahier and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Odessa s, 75 cwts ginger, Syed Husson Bagdadee.

FOR SUEZ.

Odessa s, 4 pots rosa'oil, and 10 drums coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Hydaspes, s, 1 case shawls, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 210 cwts broken glass, Currim Nanjee ; 125 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 33½ cwts sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee ; 125¾ cwts raisin, and 33¾ cwts M of P shells, M Nuthoo.

HIGH COURT.—12TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing.

829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvutibai widow v Morarjee Gocouldass—Tyabjee and Sayane—Part heard.

Chamber Motion.

Eastern Financial Association Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Kessowjee Naik and another.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Pormar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.
854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GAYER.)

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Moobaruck bin Antar v The Secretary of State &c—Mr Hogan.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and Beeroy—Fodwahoo widow v Gomtibai wid w—Shapoorjee and Thucurdas.
700-71—Shapoorjee and Thucurdas—Jumnadas Balkissondas v Shaik Abdool bin Salem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukaram Pandit v Anundrow Visnaik and another—M M Munshi.
339 74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Osman v Ballabai widow.
316-74—Lyrch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajeooverbai v Buldew Poorunmull—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Norman, Lieut, Bengal 3d Sikhs, on sick leave, from Khoat.

APRIL 9.

Hay, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mooltan.
Douglas, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mooltan.
James, Lieut Col. Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Mandla.
Simpson, Surgn, Bombay 22nd Regt N L I, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
McCausland, M. jor, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Rushe, Lieut Col, Bombay Inf-nt y, on leave, from Mahgaum.
Tronson, Colonel, Bengal S C, on furlough, from Umballa.

APRIL 10.

C-llis, Captain, Bengal 6th Royal Fusiliers, on leave from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 7.

Nixon, Lieut, Bengal Punjab Infantry, on leave, to Europe.

APRIL 10.

Pyne, Captain, Bengal 19th Regt, on leave, to England.
Power, Lieut, Madras 19th Regt, on leave, to England.
Norman, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 10th April 1875.

It is notified for general information and guidance that the Govt of India have been pleased to sanction the following revised scale of Army Signalling apparatus for British Regiments, Battalions, and corps-and-sent depots, in supersession of that published in G O C 375 of 1874 (Section I).

The revised scale is in coded for "service" as well as for purposes of instruction :—

Names of Articles.	No. or quantity.
Flags, 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches white...	3
Do do black...	3
Bamboo staves, 7 feet 9 inches long	6
Telescope	2
Lamps, hand signalling	2
Oxy-lic-grapho	2
Mallcgraphs, small, Roorkee pattern	2
Message books	4
Manuals of instruction, new edition	4
Morse Signalling cards	7
Candles (carriage pattern)	as required.

Note—The stores from England have not yet been received ; intimation will be given when the Ordnance Dept is able to comply with its tents

The next cours- of Garrison Instruction will commence on the 15th June, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will send to the Adjt Gen's Office, Mahableshwar, by the 10th May the names of the officers selected to go through the course.

Attention is directed to para 1167 of G O C No 777, 2nd Dec 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the followi g appointments :—

Sappers and Miners—Surg Maj J F Straker to the Medical charge vice Surg Maj Davey.

21st Regt N I—Surg Maj W Davey to the Medical charge, vice Deypore.

26th Regt N I—Lieut B L P Reilly, 1st Battn 21st Foot a candidate for the St C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation vice Lieut Lyster, offg Adjt, 28th N I.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in the two hired transports on or about the 15th inst :—

Surgs F Falvey and J Jackson.

Surg Maj C J Sylvester, M D, in medical charge 1st Grade N I, 4th April.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower standard Test.

Lieut G. Davidson, R E ; Lieut H J H Dive, Corporal J Thompson, and No 1865 Lance Corporal T Pottage, 2nd B tn. 7th Foot, Capt H E P Thomas, 2nd Batn 15th Foot ; Corporal J Bisset, 66th Foot ; No 2224 Lance Corporal Shuffrey, 83rd Foot ; Surg J S Wilkie, Indian Medical Dept.

With reference to G O C No 308 dated the 3rd inst, Gunner Robert Pulg r joined the 9th Bde R A in the 27th March 1875.

Gunner George Butcher and Gunner Josiah Edgeley, 6th Bde R A, are appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The services of No 976 Private Will am Goff, 3rd Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Commr of Police, Bombay.

The officer Commanding 3rd Hussars was authorized to issue 10 lbs of Lucerne daily in addition to the ordinary ration to each of 20 young horses of the Regt, from the 1st to the 30 April 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Force order—Dated 3rd March 1875 directing Captain R V Maiden, 2nd in Comd, 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as Maj r, Capt E Reynolds 3rd Squadron officer as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut P Maitland 1st Squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, as 2nd squadron officer, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut Col A exander, proceeded on furlough.

Royal Artillery—Bde order by the officer Comdg 6th Bde, dated the 22nd March 1875, appointing Capt H H Murray, to officiate as Gunnery Instructor 6th Bde R A, vice Lieut Barker offg as Adjt.

Regimental orders by the officer Comdg R A, Sind District dated the 20th March 1875, appointing Capt and Brevet Major B H Pearse to be Wing Officer, Capt Squadron officer as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut P Maitland 1st Squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, as 2nd squadron officer, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut Col A exander, proceeded on furlough.

Royal Artillery—Bde order by the officer Comdg 6th Bde, dated the 22nd March 1875, appointing Capt H H Murray, to officiate as Gunnery Instructor 6th Bde R A, vice Lieut Barker offg as Adjt.

Regimental orders by the officer Comdg R A, Sind District dated the 20th March 1875, appointing Capt and Brevet Major B H Pearse to be Wing Officer, Capt Squadron officer as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut P Maitland 1st Squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, as 2nd squadron officer, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut Col A exander, proceeded on furlough.

Royal Artillery—Bde order by the officer Comdg 6th Bde, dated the 22nd March 1875, appointing Capt H H Murray, to officiate as Gunnery Instructor 6th Bde R A, vice Lieut Barker offg as Adjt.

26th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regimental order, dated 8th March 1875, appointing Lieut C L M Dampier to act as Qr mr, vice Capt H Houldrich.

3rd N L I—Regtl order, dated 29th March 1875, directing Lieut T H Mansfield, 1st Wing Subaltern, to perform the duties of Adjt in addition to his own, during Lieut Heath's absence on leave.

26th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 19th March 1875, directing Major J Galloway, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the arrival of Major Pears.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement : Kirkee Station Order—Dated 4th March 1875, d re ting Lieut A F Mackellar, R A, to perform the duties of Station Staff officer until further orders.

Capt F C Nicolas, R A, performed the duties of Station Staff officer, Kirkee, from 8th Jany to 3rd March.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Capt C Wyndham, Wing officer, for 2 and O Steamer from date of embarkation for six months.

Royal Artillery—Capt J F Brough, B Battery 9th Bde, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

22nd Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut A B Mein, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

68th Foot—Lieut C Fulton, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

106th Foot—Lieut A Wapshare, to Bombay, for six months, from date of disembarkation, in June, to study the Native Language.

109th Foot—Lieut R P Simpson, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn W Ironside, M D, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on a medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

With the sanction of Govt, Serjt T Robson, Commissariat Dept, is granted a furlough to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 7.)

Mr William James Money, C S I, District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 1, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th April 1875, or any date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Alfred Cowley Lethbridge is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr W J Money, or until further orders.

Mr Richard Herbert Greaves, Asst Mag and Colr of Pooree, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack district, vice Mr G H Atkinson, deceased.

Mr C H Swinden is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Colr of the second grade at Arrarcah, in Purneah, vice Baboo Hurree Pershad, appointed temporarily to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr George Kennedy Webster is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Deputy Colr of the first grade at the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr William Cornell, M A, is reappointed to act as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly Di-tricts.

Mr Alfred Wilkie Paul, B A, Asst Commr, Julpigoree is transferred to Darjeeling.

Cs S W L Samuells, Asst Commr, Hazarebagh, on special duty, is appointed, supointed temporarily to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr George Edward Buckland, B A, Private Secy to His Honor the Lieut-Govr, is appointed to act as Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H J S Cotton or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj F P Stapl-, Surgn on the Personal Staff of the Hon. the Lieut-Govr, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Private Secy to the Lieut-Govr during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C E Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Wood, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept, is allowed leave, without pay, for nine months.

Mr C G Macrae, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dep't.

Mr C E Goulsbury, Asst Supt of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr A Jackson and Baboo Sneyd, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong, is transferred to Dacca.

The services of Lieut-Col (Brevt Col) Herbert Raban, of the Bl C, Deputy Imprs-General of Police, Lower Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

The order of the 19th Feby last, granting Mr George Robert King Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Gya, privilege leave for three months, will have effect from the 1st April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr Meares is appointed to act as a first grade Assistant Magistrate at Gya, from the date on which he was relieved by Mr Giles of the charge of the Police of that district.

Mr W S Atkinson, M A, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 7 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr James Sutcliffe, M A, Principal of the Presidency College, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W S Atkinson, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Woodrow, M A, Inspr of Schools, Presidency Circle, is appointed to act as Principal of the Presidency College during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Sutcliffe, or until further orders.

Mr A W Garrett, M A, Principal of the Dacca College, is appointed to act as Inspr of Schools, Presidency Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H Woodrow, or until further orders.

Mr Alfred Ewbank, M.A., Professor of the Patna College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Dacca College during the absence on deputation, of Mr A W Garrett or until further order.

Mr James Willson, M.A. Professor, Dacca College, is transferred to the Patna College.

Mr G B Clarke, M A, Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, is transferred to the Rajsh-hye Ci cle.

Mr Robert Hand, Principal of the Berhampore College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr G Bellett, M A, Professor, Presidency Coll ge, is appointed to be Principal of the Berhampore College.

Mr Stephen Hugh-s Archibald, B.A., who has been recently appointed to the Educational Dept, is appointed to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Mr Alfred Moses Nash, BA, who has been recently appointed to the Educational Dept, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr W T Webb is appointed to the fourth class of the Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Surgeon W D Stewart, Offg Civil Surg of Cuttack, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Cuttack Muj Dalpurat, deceased.

Surg Steward will continue to act as Civil Surg of Cuttack.

Mr Reginald Duke, Sub-Dep Opium Agent of Tirhoot, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr Colman Patrick Lewis Macaulay, M A, Offg Joint-Mag and Dep Coll of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dep Coll of Customs, Calcutta, during the deputation of Mr J D M clean to act as Coll r of Customs, or until further orders.

Capt E G Lillingstone, Offg Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is appointed to be Supt of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh.

Mr William Duff Bruce, C S, Vice Chairman to the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Sect on 10 (e) of the Civil leave Code, together with substitary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr George Francis Mewburn is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta under Act V (B C) of 1870, vice Mr T M Russel, retired.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL PAPERS—
The "Times" Baroda Correspondent.
The Prospect of another Burmese War.
The Indian Army and the defence of the Frontier.
The London "Times" on the Gaekwar's Case.
Bombay and Bombay Presidency—
The Family of the late Mr O'Brien.
Sir Lewis Pelly and the Baroda Field Force.
An Indigenous Protest against Ritualism.
The Prince of Wales's Infirmary "alias" a New European General Hospital.
English Sentiment and Lord Northbrook's Policy.
The Old Bombay Bank.
The Original Information against the "Bombay Gazette."
Savage Assault to an English Lady by her Butler.
The Transit of Venus.
News from an old Bombay Wallah.
Kurrachee Harbour.
Bengal and Central Provinces—
N W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
Madras.
Burmah.
Miscellaneous—
Season Reports.
The Princes of Tanjore.
"Caro's" Pen and Ink Sketches of Principal Characters at Baroda.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The In

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

Sir Charles Adderley in moving the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill, opposed the clause for making Government survey compulsory, but proposed that a maximum load regulation should be instituted.

THE CASE OF THE BOMBAY BANK.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton opposed, and the House finally negatived, a motion brought forward by Mr. Gregory; that the case of the shareholders in the late Bank of Bombay merits the favourable consideration of Government.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Hon. R. Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the reported exchange of Notes between Germany and Belgium which fact had been confidentially communicated to the English Government, though neither party had appealed to England.

Considerable uneasiness is being felt in Continental circles in consequence of the warlike nature of an article which has appeared in the *Berlin Ministerial Journal*. At the recent interview between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emanuel at Venice it was finally agreed to respect the Pope's Prerogatives, provided that the internal interests of their respective governments are unaffected.

BERLIN, 10TH APRIL.

The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his See and his, therefore, being prosecuted by Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The heavy mails of the 8th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	117,000	bales.
Do do Imports of Cotton..	86,000	do
Do do Surats	36,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton..	26,000	do
Do do Surats	26,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	895,000	do
Do do Surats	177,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	107,375	do

Surats have been freely offered during the week. Lower grades are scarce.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs Shirtings ..... 7s. 4½d.

8½ lbs. do ..... 8s. 10½d.

40s Mule Twist ..... 1s.

2 per cent. Consols for account .... 93⅛.

French Rents 1872..... 103.

Bar Silver ..... 57 8/16.

The sum of £70,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal.—Blenheim

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE 10TH APRIL, 7 A.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 10TH APRIL, 1-47 P.M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from Bombay, arrived.

THE BARODA AGENCY.

SIR RICHARD MEADE left Bombay for Baroda on Saturday morning. Sir Lewis Pelly came down from Baroda last night, and goes home by to-day's mail.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan is expected at Darjeeling next week.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

SIR RICHARD MEADE left Bombay for Baroda on Saturday night. Sir Lewis Pelly left Baroda for Bombay, and goes by mail steamer to day to England.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says that a European, supposed to be Monsieur Pachino, recently forbidden to cross the frontier, has been seized near Lahpura and returned into British territory.

THE *Friend of India* announces "that the interest of the present proprietors in the *Friend of India* will, in legal phrase, "cease and determine" on the 16th instant, after the publication of our next issue."

THOUGH the casualties among the Nagas are supposed to be very numerous, only one officer and a few sepoys of Colonel Nuttall's force have been slightly wounded. The expedition has been, so far, very successful.

LARGE numbers of natives assembled at Benares on the day of the Eclipse of the sun. Three Hindu festivals were crowded into four days, and the streets were crammed with people who had to sleep by the roadside.

MR. C. C. MACRAE, Barrister-at Law, has been appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, during the absence of Mr. H. Millet, who has been allowed leave, without pay, for nine months.

THE Governor-General's Body Guard marched into Roorkee on the 5th instant, on its way to Dalhousie for the hot season. It has named that a number of polo ponies are to be purchased for the men. The Viceroy has given Rs. 1,500 for this purpose.

THE *Mandalay Gazette* has made its first appearance; it is nearly all in Burmese. The English article says that "every one here and in Bamo earnestly wished success to Colonel Browne and party." No one will believe this statement.

THE charge against the *Indian Statesman*, Calcutta, preferred by Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. has been declared by the Judge to be unsustainable. The other charge against the same paper by Mr. Williamson, Manager to Finlay and Co. remains to be tried.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAM BROWNE, C.B., V.C., returns to India almost immediately, the *Pioneer* states, to relieve Major-General Chambegain as President of the Rejmond Commission. Thus the latter officer will be free to devote himself to the command of the Oudh Division.

THE articles in the *Times* on Indian subjects are said to be written by Mr. G. Rouleage a former editor in the *Friend of India*, and the violent apologist of the Kooka outbreak and Native misrule in general. True or not, this suggestion is not without some value.

THE Political Superintendent, Thur and Parkur Districts, reports that on the 10th March last, between 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., a severe shock of earthquake, lasting from 1 to 5 minutes, was felt at Nuggur Parkur, Mittee and Dipla as reported by the Mookiyarkars of those towns.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Muir, C. S., Assistant Collector at Broach, while out pig sticking at "Dabkah" near Baroda, on Thursday, was thrown with his horse and met with a most serious accident. He has been insensible for 24 hours, and lies in a critical state at the house of Mr. Richey, C. S., in Baroda.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has exempted engineers in charge of the line of the East Indian Railway, engineering inspectors employed on the line, locomotive foremen and drivers in charge at changing stations, drivers of pilot engines and station masters, from service as jurors or assessors in criminal trials in places beyond the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

IF Lord Northbrook does not find the Gaekwar guilty (says the *Bombay Guardian*) the best course for him to pursue would be to reinstate him, withdraw the Resident, and let H. H. govern the country according to his own sweet will. The final result of this would be a remarkable development of loyalty on the part of Her Majesty's subjects in India. We do not see any other way of exercising the spirit of disloyalty that is now lifting up its head.

IT is stated by the Rangoon papers that some of the residents at Mandalay not relishing the prospect of the impending storm have made up their minds to find their way as speedily as may be to British territory. The Chinese Merchants, too, who interviewed the Chief Commissioner last week, came away anything but reassured. They had no inducement to send any more goods up-country, and have decided to bring back again all they can get away from Mandalay. For the present, trade is absolutely stopped with Burmah proper.

THE young man named Dally who was drowned in the Ouchterlony Valley the other day, was, we learn from a Neilgherry paper, the son of Mr. Dally, a coffee planter. The deceased and his bro her appear to have gone to bathe in one of the hill streams, swelled probably by recent rains. Soon after getting into the water the deceased was missed by his brother, who raised an alarm. A search showed that the lad had been forced by a current into a gully in the bank, under water.

NEWS report from Aden from 29th March to 1st April states that the French Man of War Latouche Treville is now in fort from Magrotte and is proceeding to Jeddah, Mussawah and Obokh. An investigation is being held in the Principal Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction respecting the wreck and abandonment of the ship Thomas Bayne on the African coast. H. M. S. Briton is about to proceed on a cruize for some weeks along the Somali Coast. The Soolan of Lahej is on a visit at Aden.

IT is stated that the South India Railway line to Madura will not be open till the 1st June next. The steamer bringing out the metre-guage carriages has not arrived, although she was expected some time ago. If the steamer had arrived when she was expected every effort would have been made to open the line on the 10th instant. The efforts of the Railway officers will, however, be directed to the completion of the line and it is a great pity indeed that the work is delayed. If the carriages arrive in time, the line to Madura may be opened before June, but certainly not to the public till the first day of that month.

VARIOUS rumours have been current respecting the changes taking place in the press connected with Calcutta, some of these have been referred to in several ways; but with more or less of error. We may not even yet be quite correct, but we understand, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the following facts are, "there or thereabouts—be it more or less," as the lawyers say. The *Economist* has been purchased by the Bengal Government for Rs. 20,000, and will in future form a part of the Government *Gazette*. We are not aware who is to edit it; but most probably Sir Richard Temple. The *Friend* becomes the property of Mr. R. Knight, who has purchased the good-will of the paper for Rs. 12,000: and the *Observer* has also been purchased by the same gentleman, and not by the *Statesman* Company, as previously stated.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the Cawnpore Tent Club have been holding high carnival near Unao. The Ganges Cup has been won by Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie, of the Oudh Commission, Captain W. H. B. Peters, of the 13th Hussars, scoring second honours. Captain Peters, was we are told, a novice among pig-stickers, and the race not always falling to the swift was further exemplified by both officers having ridden Arabs. There were four and twenty competitors; several ladies joined the encampment; the ground was good; the weather more than tolerable for the season; there were no accidents. Those who ride at pig will note that although country-breds, Arabs and Walers competed in nearly the same proportions, the Arabs had the best of it, the C. B.'s wanting pace, the Walers lure handiness. Yet the open country favored the Walers. Their patrons are welcome to the rejoinder, that had there been jumping to do, the Arabs would have been nowhere.

THE *Madras Mail* hears that Mr. Lowe's Dickinson's portrait of Lord Napier and Ettrick, while *en route* to Madras, has narrowly escaped destruction. It was shipped in the Duke of Buccleuch, and when that steamer was run into the other day, in the Thames, and cut down to the water's edge, the picture went down with all on board to the bottom of the river, and remained there some days. At length, however, the divers succeeded in getting at the case containing the testimonial, and the artist hastened to ascertain what damage had been sustained. He found that mud and water had oozed into the case and considerably damaged the frame. At first sight too it was apprehended that the picture had received considerable injury as it was covered with a whitish incrustation, probably of salt. But on further inspection, the surface was found to be unimpaired, and on removing the incrustation the varnish was found to be uninjured. The artist had fortunately had the back of the canvas painted, so that no moisture had been able to penetrate to the size. He has reason, therefore, to hope to be able to re-ship it to Madras this month in as good a state, or as "as fresh as paint," as it was in when it left his studio. As the case was fully insured there will be no expenses to subscribers from this singular accident.

THE External trade of the Punjab for the year 1873-74 has received a considerable impetus. The increase is equally marked in Imports and Exports. In the case of the former, it is due to a rise in the Imports from the Sikh States, from 5,59,889 maunds in 1872-73 to 11,92,833 maunds in 1873-74; and of the latter to a rise in the Exports to the North-Western Provinces, Calcutta, Bombay, and Sindh, from 6,88,950 maunds in 1872-73 to 22,82,269 maunds in 1873-74. The two items account for an increase of 24,26,265 maunds out of the total increase of 26,40,204 maunds over the returns of the year 73. The cause in both cases is attributable mainly to the demand for grain owing to the Bengal famine. The decrease in imports of silk is, however, quite sufficient to account to a great extent for the diminished value of the trade. The value of these imports in 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 58,86,950; in 1873-74 it only reached Rs. 23,70,887. The principal articles of the Import trade are charas and opium, indigo, cotton, wool, silk, fruits and nuts, grain, ghee, metals, oil-seeds, rice, salt, sugar, tea, Indian and European cotton cloth, and pashmina; and of the Export trade—charas, indigo, cotton, wool, silk, the same also, grains, metals, oil-seeds, rice, salt, sugar, tea, Indian and European cotton cloth and pashmina. A very large proportion of the External trade of the Province is therefore only transit trade.

WE quote the following from the *Times of India* as a specimen of uncompromising malice not only against ourselves but the Anglo-Indian community to which we belong:—Now that His Highness Mulharrao is beginning to feel happy in his mind, and that even his enemies are in daily expectation of seeing him restored to the gadee, the one virtuous man who was so eager for justice that he desired His Highness to be hanged first and tried after, so as to prevent the possibility of mistake, is himself struggling in the hands of the law. It would not be a bad plan for the prosecution to see if they could not send him to prison for six months before proving the charges against him; that would prevent the possibility of his being acquitted against the weight of evidence. If something of the kind be not done I would bet one thousand to one that he gets off as clear as Mulharrao is expected to get—and without a stain upon his character. A jury of Wapping butchers would go soon bring in a verdict of guilty against Orton as a common jury of Bombay whites would find any one guilty of libelling a nigger. As if a nigger's character *could* be blackened! The idea is too absurd. The whole brood of black vipers should be sat upon—and the individual now before that dreadful beak has accomplished that feat. The jury will avail themselves of the opportunity presented by his trial to apply a plaster—on ily en a besoin.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Harding
Mrs Johnstone
Mrs Block
Mr Clarke
Mr and Mrs Stodard
Mr John Young
Miss Stodard
Miss Stanling and infant
Mr T Stodard
Mrs H M Greenhow and infant
Mrs Fryer
Mr and Mrs Garnett and infant
Mrs Hereford
Mrs Jenkins and 2 childr n
Miss Phillips
Col W R unningham
Col and Mrs Burchard
Mr and Mrs Burlow
Maj and Mrs Broughton and infant
Mrs P Josep and child
Miss Wats
Mr W H Gowan
Mr Carl r
Mr R D Ellison
Rev P and Mrs Hughes, and five children
Mr J D Gordon and MissGordon
Mrs Howard
Mr and Mrs Watson, and two children
Mr James Burke
Col A d Miss Stileman
Maj and Mrs Wake and child
Mr and Mrs A ilay
Cond r Gordon and infant
Cond r Wal e
Cond r Fopin
Capt Millett
Mr S J Morton
Mr W Tomkinson
Mr J Bathe
Col Neal and 2 Misses Neel
Lt Col an l Mrs Blackney
Col Napier Sturt
Col Johnston
Capt Riddel
Mr and Mrs Lane and infant
Mr S Stur r
Mr G F Barr
Mr J Anderson
Mr E Mayhew
Mr an l Mrs Thompson an l 3 children
Mrs Leggat and frien l.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs A Lawrence and child
Mr Sidney Hartwell
Mr and Mrs V T Taylor and 3 children
Lt W C Fox
Lt Col and Mrs Beynon
Mr James Watson
Mr. James Lawse
Mr G A W Kitredge
Mr R bert Miller
Mr J C Hathbridge
Mr Riddel
Miss Stein
Rev M M and Mrs Ross
Mr H J ffrey
Mr W Riddell
Mr W A Bell.

FOR VENICE.

Mr John Smidt
Capt and Mrs Olivant and two children
Mr J H Merrjans
Major K C R Pembelton
Mr H H Rimsh
Mr N S Symons
Mr J L Symons
Col Sir Lewis Pelly K C S I
Capt J C Hay
Lt Douglas
Mr E C Davis
Mr F orbett
Mr N R Mathabhoy
Dr Anderson
Major and Mrs Morris
Col and Mrs Jones
Capt Moore
Mr Morwanjee Tarachund
Mr Nowrojee Manockjee Sett
Mr W Pinset
Mr J C Pons by
Mr S J Kilby
Mr J W Simmers
Mr G Barclay
Capt T F Dowden
Mr J Buckingham.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr and Mrs Freitas and 3 children
Major and Mrs A T Moore and four children.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr A B Struther
Lord Camperdown

THE CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE hearing of the case preferred by Mr. Shantaram Narayen against the proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette* for alleged libel was continued on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate. The Hon. Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik occupied a seat on the Bench at the right of Mr. Nana Morojee.

Mr Dhirajlall Mathooradass called and solemnly affirmed, and examined by Mr. Payne, deposed.—I am a Vakeel of the High Court, and the Government pleader. I know Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who is a Vakeel of the High Court of about thirteen years standing. I sometimes read the *Bombay Gazette*. I read an article published in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 29th March upon Baroda affairs. (Shown exhibit A.) This is the article I refer to. I know Mr. Shantaram Narayen was appointed as a Vakeel by the Gaekwar in His Highness's behalf in connection with the proceedings which took place before a commission at Baroda lately. I understood by the expression "the clever vakeel who has the management of the defence" that Mr. Shantaram Narayen was alluded to.

Mr. Payne read the following lines from the article "Nor was it likely that the counsel legal and other for the defence would neglect so splendid an opportunity of winning over the Rajas to their side."

Witness.—I understood that sentence to refer to Mr. Shantaram Narayen among others I also understood that the expression "Indeed we shall expect to see in the written opinions of the Commissioners, abridgments of the speeches which the junior counsel for the defence would have liked to deliver in open Court," alluded to the complainant among others. Reading the whole of that article I consider that it contains imputations calculated to injure the character of the complainant as a Vakeel of the High Court. I am aware that Mr. Shantaram filed an information before his Worship. I should have considered it highly discreditable to him being a Government pleader and the leading Vakeel on the Appellate side, if complainant had not taken proceedings here, and had the aforesaid imputations remained uncontradicted for some time, I should have considered it my duty to make a representation on the subject to the Registrar in order that the same might be laid before the Judges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie—I should not have considered it absolutely necessary that Mr. Shantaram should take steps in a criminal Court for the vindication of his character. If Mr. Shantaram had written to the *Bombay Gazette* and procured a withdrawal of the imputation against him that would have been quite sufficient. If Mr. Shantaram Narayen had written to the *Bombay Gazette* and demanded a withdrawal of the imputations, and Mr. Maclean declined to withdraw them, a civil suit against Mr. Maclean, on the part of Mr. Shantaram would have been quite sufficient. Supposing this charge were dismissed on any ground the defendant might set up, for instance on the ground that the imputations were made in good faith, and for the public good, I should not consider it right in the cases hereafter excepted, to defame that person." A perusal of that Section by itself makes one tremble to think of the power it places in the hands of any unscrupulous man of malice. It did not escape public criticism. Your Worship will see from my subsequent observations that I do not for one instant mean to suggest that Mr. Shantaram has in this matter acted as an unscrupulous man. The observation is not in any way with reference to Mr. Shantaram in particular; but I say again that on reading that Section it certainly does strike one that the power which an unscrupulous man would have who might be subjected to criticism is almost unlimited. I refer to a perusal of the exceptions which follow that Section restores one's confidence in the wisdom and justice of those who framed the Code, for a careful perusal of the exceptions will show that it is almost impossible for any man to convict another of the crime of defamation without his first proving guilty intention on the part of the man whom he accuses. One of those exceptions is the ninth, and it runs as follows:—"Nine Exception.—It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." In order to establish my client's defence under that Section it will, I apprehend, be necessary for me to establish two things. First, that the imputations complained of were made in good faith; and, in the next place, that they were published for the public good. But before proceeding to show how I propose to establish these two points, I extremely desire to place clearly before your Worship the first issue in this case, for it appears to me that more than one native paper has misunderstood Mr. Shantaram Narayen and also on the part of his solicitors a misconception as to the issue in this case. From the evidence of Mr. Shantaram Narayen and certain observations made by his solicitor, Mr Payne, it would appear as though they both thought that the real issue of this case is whether or not the imputations upon Mr. Shantaram are true, and not, whether or not, my client has been guilty of defamation. There is a vast difference between the two issues, and it is great that it is impossible for me to exaggerate the importance of it. It may be that the imputations on Mr. Shantaram Narayen are perfectly true, and yet that my client is guilty of defamation. And on the other hand it is equally possible that the imputations are untrue and yet that my client is wholly innocent of defamation. And as a matter of fact I may say that it is not my intention to call any evidence whatever to establish the truth of the imputations against Mr. Shantaram Narayen—for in order to make good my client's defence under the 9th exception it is not necessary for me to do so I think, moreover, that when this view of the case is considered, it must be apparent to Mr. Shantaram Narayen that he has made a most grievous mistake in taking these proceedings, because, according to his own statement, his object is to vindicate his character; and, as I have already shown it may be very possible that these proceedings, however they may terminate, will not vindicate Mr. Shantaram Narayen's character—whether they terminate in favour of my client or against him, whether they terminate in this Court or in the High Court. I say that it is equally possible that the result may be that Mr. Shantaram Narayen's character will not be vindicated, I do not say that it will not be vindicated, but I say that it may not be vindicated. I say, therefore, that not only must Mr. Shantaram Narayen perceive that he has made a grievous mistake in taking these proceedings so far as his own interests are concerned, but also that he must by this time perceive that he has done my client a grievous wrong; because, I think, I may say that it is a fair conclusion to draw from the conduct of Mr. Shantaram Narayen himself that he does not in his own mind believe my client to have been guilty of any criminal offence. If that be so what is the result? Why, that in order to vindicate his own character Mr. Shantaram has been compelled to endeavour to prove a charge against my client which he does not himself believe to be true. So very evident does this appear that I cannot but think it must have been known to, and must have been seen in that light by Mr. Shantaram, himself, a pleader and a vakeel with an extensive practice on the Appellate side of the High Court and likewise to his solicitors, professional men with a large practice on both sides of the Court; and I might, therefore, fairly have argued if I were so inclined or were so instructed that this prosecution was brought from quite other motives than the vindication of Mr. Shantaram's character. By referring to recent notorious events, the events which form the subject matter of the article complained of by alluding to the state of public feeling, by showing the course which my client has thought it his duty to adopt concerning those events, by showing what he has brought upon himself by adopting that course, and by alluding in particular to certain criticisms which my client has passed upon the conduct of the solicitors for the prosecution in this case, who were also solicitors for the defence of the Gaekwar, I might easily have suggested to your Worship's mind that not only had Mr. Shantaram himself other motives for bringing this charge—

Mr. Payne—Before my friend goes further I'd ask him if he intends to put in these articles that he is alluding to, because he cannot be allowed to speak to what is not before the Court.

Mr. Craigie—I have not alluded to any articles.

Mr. Payne—My friend has alluded to certain criticisms which are not before the Court against the solicitors for the defence of the Gaekwar who are also the solicitors, he says, for this prosecution. I have not the slightest objection to his going into that matter from beginning to end, indeed I'd be glad to let him do so, but he must do so in the regular way and not in this way.

Mr. Craigie—If Mr. Payne had waited until I had finished the sentence I had commenced he would have seen no necessity for this interruption. What I was saying was that, by adopting the course I have indicated I might very easily have suggested to your Worship's mind the existence of motives not only on the part of Mr. Shantaram Narayen quite other than the vindication of his character but might also have suggested——

Mr. Payne—This, your Worship is suggesting motives. Let this be done fairly. We have already had sufficient innendo and suggestion in this case. It must be clear that Mr Craigie is suggesting motives to you as a matter of fact. He is doing what he dare not go on with openly. If he has anything to say against the solicitors for the prosecution let him produce the articles to which he is alluding, but the way he is now going on is not correct. If you I would say is only a cowardly way of doing things.

Mr. Craigie—I was saying your Worship that I might have suggested to your mind the existence of motives on the part of Mr Shantaram Narayen quite other than the vindication of his character, and I might also had I chosen to adopt the course which I have indicated, but which I have not adopted, and will not adopt, have suggested the existence of motives on the part of the solicitors for the prosecution which would have justified me——

Mr. Payne—I must really appeal to your Worship again.

His Worship to Mr. Craigie—I think that this is an intimation which you need not convey.

Mr. Payne—Why doesn't he adopt the manly course of saying plainly what he means?

Mr. Craigie—I did not adopt that course because it is not my intention to——

His Worship—Then if it is not your intention you had better not take that course at all. If you do not intend to suggest anything do not allude to it. I think that when you say that you do not want to suggest anything such motives you are, as a matter of fact, suggesting these motives.

Mr. Craigie—I only ask that I may be allowed to finish what I was about to say, and you will see that there is no intention on my part to suggest any motives. I was going on to say that I was instructed by my client after the solemn statement made by Mr. Shantaram Narayen in the witness box that he does not desire to attribute any other motives to Mr. Shantaram Narayen or to any person connected with the prosecution in this case than proper motives.

Mr. Payne—Oh!

Mr. Craigie—It is, however, quite apparent from Mr. Shantaram's evidence that he has fallen into the common error of supposing that one of the objects for which criminal courts are established is to enable any man who deems that an aspersion has been cast upon his character to go to a Court and ask it to clear his character of that aspersion, that is not the case. Courts do not exist for such a purpose. The object for which criminal courts are established is to detect and punish crime. Your Worship will, therefore, see how very important it is that there should be a clear distinction should be drawn between the two issues which I have suggested, that is to say, the issue whether or not the imputation upon Mr. Shantaram Narayen was made in good faith and for the public good, and the issue whether or not my client has been guilty of defamation. The latter is the only issue in this case. I would request your Worship to bear that distinction in mind. We now come to the defence I propose to set up. As I have already said, it is not necessary for me to show that the imputation is true, all I have to establish being whether or not the imputation upon Mr. Shantaram Narayen was made in good faith and for the public good. Then in order to establish and to prove the truth of the imputations is quite clear both from the wording of the exception itself which omits all mention of proof of the truth of the imputation, and from the fact that the next exception (the first,) to establish a defence under which proof of the truth of the imputation would be necessary. It might be made matter of comment that my client has not raised a defence under that exception and it might be argued that he did not do so because he knew that he could not prove the truth of the imputation; and, if the truth of the imputation was the issue in the case there would be much force in the argument, but seeing that the issue is not what I have mentioning the public mind was adopted. The native newspapers teemed with articles on this subject, all without exception, I believe, advocating the cause of Mulharrao, and other newspapers abounded with letters advocating the same cause. Such was the state of things when my client published the article complained of in which he imputed that Mr. Shantaram Narayen was in the habit of paying constant visits to certain members of the Commissioners. Mr. Payne asked in his speech if such visits were paid, for what object could those visits have been paid other than an improper object?

Mr. Payne—I am not responsible for that report. I said, "what communication to win the Commissioners over to the side of the defence could take place other than an improper one?"

Mr. Craigie—I think Mr. Payne not only in the speech which he delivered in this Court but also in the speech which he delivered in this Court two or three days ago made use of precisely the same expression as I have alluded to. But at all events, if Mr. Payne did not ask the question, I will. I say, therefore, if there were communications of any kind made what object other than an improper one could there have been? I think there can be only one answer to that question. And if the object was improper, can it for one instant be said that it was not for the public good that the fact of these visits being made should be exposed? I think that on that point my argument is perfectly irrefutable. But I go further and say that it is not necessary for me to show that the publication of the article was for the public good—but only that my client thought it was for the public good,—to use the words of the exception, that my client "made the imputation for the public good." Your Worship will see there is a distinction between making a statement for the public good and establishing the fact that the imputation so made has actually worked for the public good. All I have to show is that it was my client's intention in publishing the article to benefit the public. Can there be any doubt as to what my client's intention was in making this imputation? Reading the whole of the articles put in by Mr. Payne, taking all the evidence into our consideration, can there be the smallest doubt as to what my client's intention was? There has not been anything more than the merest attempt to show malice from the evidence. Mr. Shantaram in his evidence showed the friendly relations existing between him and Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Rughoonath spoke as to what he believed to be the intentions of Mr Maclean. Mr. Payne attempted in his argument to show that there was malice on the part of my client, but the utmost to which his argument would extend, even if admitted to be true, would be that my client's criticisms on the cause of the Gaekwar and everybody connected with it were not the honest expressions of his own real sentiments and opinions but were the offspring of base motive, though against whom, or what, did not very clearly appear. I do not intend to address your Worship at any great length on this point because I think it is abundantly clear from the evidence in the case—and I have already shown that Mr. Payne's argument on that point cannot be maintained—that there was no malice whatever on the part of my client; and in the absence of malice, what possible object or motive could my client have, except a desire for the public good? And now as to the question of good faith, upon the establishment of which no doubt a great portion of my previous argument rests. Your Worship may at one time have expected me to call witnesses to show from whence my client obtained the information upon which his statement was based, and that I should prove by such evidence that he was fully justified in making that statement; but after the observation which I have made with the view of showing the dilemma in which a man following my client's profession may be placed in a case of this kind, and after the statement that I made to the effect that my client is perfectly prepared to take upon him his own shoulders all the consequences which may result from his refusal to disclose the sources of his information, and from his declining to call any witnesses, your Worship will no doubt be prepared to hear that it is my intention to argue that good faith on the part of my client must in this case be presumed. That it was the intention of the framers of the Code and of the Legislature when it passed the Code that good faith should in a case like the present be presumed I cannot but believe. A perusal of the whole chapter upon defamation will show that so far as regards the press generally nothing is to be considered defamation in a journalist unless *malâ fides*, express malice or bad intention, can be shown upon his part. That is the point I would desire to read to your Worship some of the observations in Mr. Starkie's Law of, Slander and Libel (3rd edition, p. 709) upon this point:—

"There exists an important and numerous class of cases, in which the law, consulting the general convenience and the exigencies of society, extends a qualified protection, dependent on the question whether the party has acted *bond fide* on an occasion recognized by it, although he may merely have exceeded in colour and pretext for doing mischief. This most important limitation seems, on principles of public policy, already adverted to in discussion the grounds of civil liability, to extend to all publications made in the fair discharges of any public or private, legal or moral duty, of which the ordinary exigencies of society, or the party's own private interests require the performance. The principle seems to comprehend all publications on subjects of general and public concern in which the author possesses an interest in common with the rest of the community. Every one, as it seems, has a right to publish that which, in his opinion will tend to enlighten, instruct, or even amuse mankind; he who attains his object may justly be regarded as a benefactor to society; he who fails is not amenable as a criminal, however erroneous his views may be, unless it plainly appear that his real object was not to improve or benefit mankind, but to produce public mischief and disorder by alienating men's minds from their public or private duties, by base or unworthy means, by destroying their reliance upon truth, purity, and honesty, or inducing them to acts of sedition, tumult, and outrage, or to some other violation of the peace. "Upon such principles it is that no man is punishable in respect of the publication of his opinions on subjects in which mankind possess a common interest, be they theological, moral, political, or critical, provided his communications be sincere and honest, and not used as a cloak of malicious censure. Upon the same principle also governs communications affecting the characters of private individuals. No man is punishable as a criminal, for a publication made on an occasion which the interests of others, or even his own, fairly require, if he have honestly imputed his contents may convey an imputation on the character of another, provided such a publication was called for by the exigency of the occasion, and was made *bond fide* with a view to the public weal without malice."

Then there is a further passage to show that Civil and Criminal liability are identical in that respect, after which comes the following:—

"Whether the occasion and circumstances of the publication furnish a qualified justification or excuse dependent on the actual intention of the defendant, and the guilt or innocence of the defendant turns upon the question, whether he acted with an evil and mischievous motive, or *bond fide* and with a view to some legal object, the question of malicious intention is a conclusion of fact to be drawn by a jury, on a consideration of the terms of the alleged libel, and all the circumstances of the case."

Had there been any conflict of evidence in this case as to the *bona fides* or good faith of my client no doubt it would have been your Worship's duty to commit this case to the Sessions in order that that question might be tried. But there is not a little of evidence to show that my client has been actuated by *mala fides*. In order to show the extent to which this doctrine has been carried in England I will refer you to the Lord Coleridge case, reported in Common Pleas (p. 298)—a Civil case concerning libel:

"The alleged libel related to what took place at the meeting, and was as follows:—'In our yesterday's report of the proceedings held by Mr. Dillwyn at Morriston and Landore. After the departure of our telegram we learn with regret that an unseemly scene took place at the Landore meeting. Just before the close of the meeting three members of the Established Church clergy made an appearance in the adjoining, two of them having appearances which were certainly consistent with the belief that they had imbibed rather freely of the cup that inebriates. Their condition in fact was the subject of general conclusion. Some of the reverend gentlemen essayed to speak, but met with a reception that was anything but pleasant. Persisting in interrupting the meeting, the headstrong supporters of the blue candidature had recourse over to a couple of the gentlemen in uniform of that colour and who had considerable difficulty in protecting the reverend gentlemen when they got outside, as the crowd were so incensed at the disturbers and were anxious it would seem to administer to some of them summary punishment, which they unquestionably deserved. Such a proceeding on the part of ministers of the gospel cannot be too highly condemned, and it is to be hoped that the reverend gentlemen will receive such a reprimand from their superiors as will prevent similar disgraceful occurrences.'

"Evidence was given showing that a disturbance had taken place at the meeting in consequence of the presence of the plaintiff and his two companions, and of the circumstances connected with such disturbance. There appeared to be no ground for supposing that there were really the worse for liquor, but the defendant's witnesses deposed that they were much excited and that their conduct was such as might have given rise to the supposition that they were.

"The learned judge in summing up in substance directed the jury to consider (*inter alia*) whether the statement in the paper exceeded the limits of a fair and *bona fide* discussion by a writer in a public newspaper of any matter of public interest. He left three questions to the jury; 1st. Whether the statement was a libel; 2ndly. Whether the fair limits of the right of discussion of a matter of public interest had been exceeded; and, 3rdly. If so, whether the statement was true.

The jury found generally for the defendant."

A motion for a new trial was made on the ground of misdirection. The motion for a rule *nisi* was made by Mr. Justice Byles, seconded by Mr. Justice Brett, and supported by Lord Coleridge. Mr. Justice Brett in delivering judgment said;

"I am of opinion that there should be no rule. The contention on the plaintiff's behalf is that the Chief Justice misdirected the jury in leaving it to them to say whether the article in question was a fair *bona fide* discussion of the conduct of the plaintiff in respect of a matter of public interest. It was argued that the conduct of persons in addressing the public as did, a public meeting held for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate to a seat in Parliament, was not a matter in respect of which a question of public interest could be raised. It was not, as it seemed to me, contended that a public election meeting was not a matter of public interest but that if persons went there for private reasons, not originally intending to take part in the proceedings, their conduct could not be discussed. I am clearly of opinion that a meeting assembled to hear a candidate at a parliamentary election discuss subjects of general importance is a meeting of public interest, and that the conduct at such a meeting is a matter which the community not only in Bombay but over the whole of Western India, if not over the whole of India, with regard to this very remarkable inquiry, was one of great excitement. The efforts which the partizans of Mulharrao had made and were making to procure an acquittal were unparalled and unprecedented. A distinguished barrister had been brought out from England at a previously unheard of expense to conduct the defence. Every possible means for influencing the public mind was adopted. The native newspapers teemed with articles on this subject, all without exception, I believe, advocating the cause of Mulharrao, and other newspapers abounded with letters advocating the same cause. Such was the state of things when my client published the article complained of in which he imputed that Mr. Shantaram Narayen was in the habit of paying constant visits to certain members of the Commissioners. Mr. Payne asked in his speech if such visits were paid, for what object could those visits have been paid other than an improper object?

Mr. Payne—I am not responsible for that report. I said, "what communication to win the Commissioners over to the side of the defence could take place other than an improper one?"

Mr. Craigie—I think Mr. Payne not only in the speech which he delivered in this Court but also in the speech which he delivered in this Court two or three days ago made use of precisely the same expression as I have alluded to. But at all events, if Mr. Payne did not ask the question, I will. I say, therefore, if there were communications of any kind made what object other than an improper one could there have been? I think there can be only one answer to that question. And if the object was improper, can it for one instant be said that it was not for the public good that the fact of these visits being made should be exposed? I think that on that point my argument is perfectly irrefutable. But I go further and say that it is not necessary for me to show that the publication of the article was for the public good, but only that my client thought it was for the public good,—to use the words of the exception, that my client "made the imputation for the public good." Your Worship will see there is a distinction between making a statement for the public good and establishing the fact that the imputation so made has actually worked for the public good. All I have to show is that it was my client's intention in publishing the article to benefit the public. Can there be any doubt as to what my client's intention was in making this imputation? Reading the whole of the articles put in by Mr. Payne, taking all the evidence into our consideration, can there be the smallest doubt as to what my client's intention was? There has not been anything more than the merest attempt to show malice from the evidence. Mr. Shantaram in his evidence showed the friendly relations existing between him and Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Rughoonath spoke as to what he believed to be the intentions of Mr Maclean. Mr. Payne attempted in his argument to show that there was malice on the part of my client, but the utmost to which his argument would extend, even if admitted to be true, would be that my client's criticisms on the cause of the Gaekwar and everybody connected with it were not the honest expressions of his own real sentiments and opinions but were the offspring of base motive, though against whom, or what, did not very clearly appear. I do not intend to address your Worship at any great length on this point because I think it is abundantly clear from the evidence in the case—and I have already shown that Mr. Payne's argument on that point cannot be maintained—that there was no malice whatever on the part of my client; and in the absence of malice, what possible object or motive could my client have, except a desire for the public good? And now as to the question of good faith, upon the establishment of which no doubt a great portion of my previous argument rests. Your Worship may at one time have expected me to call witnesses to show from whence my client obtained the information upon which his statement was based, and that I should prove by such evidence that he was fully justified in making that statement; but after the observation which I have made with the view of showing the dilemma in which a man following my client's profession may be placed in a case of this kind, and after the statement that I made to the effect that my client is perfectly prepared to take upon him his own shoulders all the consequences which may result from his refusal to disclose the sources of his information, and from his declining to call any witnesses, your Worship will no doubt be prepared to hear that it is my intention to argue that good faith on the part of my client must in this case be presumed. That it was the intention of the framers of the Code and of the Legislature when it passed the

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY A HINDOO JUROR.

On Saturday last, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Sir Charles Sargent taking his seat on the bench after luncheon, Mr. Eashwunt Cristna Querker, a special juryman, who appeared in the orthodox full dress of a native, consisting of a white, flowing gown, with a waistband tied over it, handed to his Lordship, through Mr. Farran, Clerk of the Crown, a literary curiosity worded as follows :—

"My, Lord,—This is, I believe, the 28th term of the Criminal Sessions since my appointment on the bench of Special Jury, and I think it would be ungratifying to myself were I to leave the British India for my estates in Portugese India without thanking Her Majesty and the representatives of the Crown for the kindness and courtesy shown to me while administering the functions of my office in the Hon'ble Court. I therefore now do so, and beg your Lordship's permission to leave the town to-morrow." "EASHWUNT CHISTNA QUERKER."

His Lordship, through the Clerk of the Crown, thanked Mr. Eashwunt for his services and told him to go.

The reply did not, however, seem to satisfy Mr. Eashwunt, who probably wished for a demonstration and formal recognition of his extraordinary services to the Crown instead of the cold and curt acknowledgment made by Mr. Farran. He tarried at the bar, bowed to his Lordship with a smile, and, addressing Mr. Farran, asked "Shall I go?"

Mr. Farran—Yes, his Lordship says he is obliged to you for the services you rendered.

Mr. Eashwunt then left the court, apparently dissatisfied with the poor way in which his services to the Crown were recognized by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Saturday last. Sir Charles Sargent presiding. The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Mahomed Ismail was charged with the above offence. On the night of the 11th February last, Shaik Ibrahim, a grave-digger employed at the Borah burial ground in Churney Road, who lived in a house in the compound, closed the doors and windows and retired for the night. He had then safe in a wooden-box clothes and ornaments. On getting up early the next morning, he found that a hole had been made in the tatta wall sufficiently large to admit a man's body, and that the box had been broken open and its contents were gone. He raised an alarm and was making enquiries, when a policeman brought to the place the prisoner and a bundle containing some property. On the bundle being opened, Shaik Ibrahim recognised the property and claimed it as his own. Prisoner was stopped by the policemen as he was passing with the bundle along Charney Road, and was unable to account satisfactorily for his possession of it. In the compound of the grave-yard, several copper pots were found scatt-red in different places among the graves, which the complainant claimed as his property. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to, rigorous imprisonment for three years.

BITING OFF PART OF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Nunda Gungaram was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bhagee wouan, and with using criminal force to her otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation. Previously to the 17th February last, Bhagee used to live in the room of a house at Bhoywadda as the kept woman of the prisoner. On the evening of that day, prisoner went to her room and asked her to cook their meals. She said she had no money to buy food, whereupon he went out and brought flour and pulse from the bazar. Prosecutrix cooked their meals, which they both ate. Prisoner then caught her by the arm and made a proposal to her. They have had a quarrel the preceding day, and prosecutrix told him he should no longer come to her, and that she thence-forth would regard him as her brother. Prisoner caught hold of both her hands, threw her upon her back on the ground where she was sitting, placed his knee upon her breast, and bit off a portion of her nose. He got up, but she seized hold of him, dragged him to the window, and raised an alarm. The door of the room had been fastened from inside. Prosecutrix opened the door when assistance, arrived, and a policeman, who had come up with other persons, entered the room and arrested the prisoner. Prosecutrix was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, when Dr. Anderson dressed the wound. The same evening she returned to her room, in which, in her presence, Mr. Raymond, Inspector of police, found the small portion of her nose which had been bit off. It was produced in court in a small bottle, prepared in which Dr. Anderson thought the injury to the woman would cause permanent disfiguration.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, remarking that in their opinion, there were no extenuating circumstances in favour of the prisoner. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

CHEATING.

Ahmed Wallad Ally, a tailor, was charged with cheating one Lillabhur Ranmull, and thereby inducing him to deliver seven packages of dry cocoanut-kernel. On the 23rd March last, prisoner went to prosecutor's depot of dry cocoanut-kernel at Carnac Bunder, and contracted to buy seven packages of cocoanut-kernel for Rs. 114-3-0. He had no cash with him and said he would pay for the goods at his godown. Prosecutor sent two men with prisoner for the money. The goods were taken in a cart to Gogharee Mohla, where prisoner pledged them with a Marwaree for Rs. 50. The Marwaree placed the packages in his godown, and having secured it with a padlock, paid prisoner a currency note for Rs. 50. Prisoner made over the note to a Mahomedan, who went away. The prosecutor's men, not being able to get money from prisoner, took him back to the depot at Carnac Bunder. The prosecutor, prisoner, and other persons walked back to the Marwaree's godown. Prisoner asked the Marwaree to give back the cocoanuts to the prosecutor, but he declined to do so unless prisoner gave him a promissory note for Rs. 50, signed by himself, his son, and two sureties. The note was being executed, but before its execution the police arrived and took charge of the goods. The prisoner was taken into custody. The Marwaree did not get back his money.

Under the new Evidence Act, evidence was called to show that in 1871, prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraudulently using as genuine a forged currency note for Rs. 100.

The jury gave the prisoner the benefit of a doubt and returned a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner was discharged.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Govind Rama, on pleading guilty to a charge of theft as a servant, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Cassinath Babajee was charged with theft of three pieces of goods, the property of Succaram Muncharam, a consignment broker. Prisoner was a servant in the employ of Nemchund and Nanchund, consignment brokers. On the 15th February last, Succaram instructed his servant to consign three bales of piece goods from the Byree Bunder station to Chuttoorbhooj Doorgadas at Mhyjee. In consequence of the instructions, the servant went to the railway station and got a consignment note for the three bales filled in by a clerk. He signed the note for his master Succaram Muncharam and left the station for a time. Meanwhile, the prisoner, who became aware of the presence of the three bales at the station through a cartman, went to a railway goods clerk, and, representing the three bales to be the property of his master, got another consignment note made out and had the bales weighed, and the consignment note was sent to the chief booking clerk for his signature. After the note was signed, it would have been handed over to the prisoner, and the lower half of it would have authorised a person to receive the goods at the place of destination. Succaram's servant, however, returned to the station before the second consignment note in respect of the bales was signed by the booking clerk; and in consequence of information given by the cartman, he (Succaram's servant) went to the booking clerk; and the prisoner's attempted fraud was discovered. Information was given to a railway policeman, and the three bales were pointed out by Succaram's servant as the property of his master. The prisoner stated, on being taken into custody, that his master authorised him to get the consignment note made out. The master, however, denied having done so.

The jury convicted the prisoner of an attempt to steal, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

Heroo Gunnoo pleaded guilty to a charge of enticing away a married woman and of theft; and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, or eighteen months for each offence.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.

Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Syed pleaded guilty to theft in a human dwelling, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half.

A SIMILAR OFFENCE.

Hormusjee Framjee, a servant, pleaded guilty to a similar offence of theft in his master's house, and being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A large number of the friends of Mr. George Cruikshank met at his house on Monday to celebrate his silver wedding. Mr Cruikshank is now eighty-three years of age. Mr S. C. Hall, in proposing the painter's health hinted that his personal friends were desirous of making a more public recognition of their esteem both for the artist and his work. In reply, Mr. Cruikshank said he had long hoped to have been in the position to present to the nation a collection of works which he himself most valued as being most likely to be useful to the young men of this country. The position he had taken in connection with teetotalism had, however, rather stood in the way of his making the money necessary to enable him to be as generous as he could wish to the country. He would however, be glad if his friends could purchase his collection and present it to the nation, free admission free visitors at all times being secured.

The Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich has received from Major Majendie, Royal Artillery, Her Majesty's Inspector of Gunpowder Factories, a report on experiments made to determine the liability of copper and bronze to emit sparks when subjected to sharp friction or percussion. Hitherto the popular idea has been that these metals cannot strike fire, and they are consequently employed in the manufacture of tools, nails, and other articles used in gunpowder works, the most approved substance being a compound called phosphor-bronze. These experiments, which were conducted in a dark room, have shown that copper, bronze, and phosphor-bronze are all liable to strike fire when subjected to a certain degree and description of friction, the degree of liability appearing to vary with the different alloys and frictional surfaces, and to some extent with the construction and consequent rigidity of the article employed. So far as the test, were applied, they appeared to indicate that the harder descriptions of phosphor-bronze emit sparks less readily than the softer samples, and less readily than ordinary bronze, or even than copper. In some of the trials no sparks were obtained; but Major Majendie says this must not be accepted as a proof of their non-liability to strike fire, as it is not impossible that, with a light variation of conditions, the result might be otherwise. The value of these experiments consists in the positive evidence they furnish of the somewhat unexpected readiness with which sparks may be obtained from such materials as copper, gun-metal, and bronze.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ZANANA MISSION, POONA.

[COMMUNICATED BY A NATIVE CHRISTIAN RESIDENT IN POONA.]

A meeting of the Native friends of Mrs. Ross and those who have been working with her, was held on the 20th March in Poona, to give her an address on the eve of her departure to Scotland. Some of the Hindoo gentlemen whose families the lady visited, were present and expressed their obligation to her for her devoted labours in behalf of their wives and daughters. In the address great prominence was given to the large heartedness and simple earnestness of character so essential in a Missionary. There are now a large number of Hindoo families in Poona in which the name of Mrs. Ross has become a household word. Some of the Native ladies under her instruction have begun to feel the enlightening power of the truth, but are kept back by the indifference of their male relatives and by the trammels of caste. Mrs Ross labours have not been confined to the females only, but whenever an opportunity occurred, she has always been willing and ready to address a word of exhortation to the educated young men, and persuaded many of them to have frequent interviews and conversations with Mr. Ross in his own house upon the subject of Christianity. And through their instrumentality a special male agent has been employed to labour among these young men.

Before the Revd. Mr. and Mrs Ross went home in 1868 at a social meeting held in their house attended by about thirty of the educated young men, a strong desire was expressed on their part that the ladies of Scotland should be interested on behalf of the women of Poona, and in consequence of this Mr. and Mrs. Ross took frequent opportunities when at home to bring it to the notice of their friends who took the matter up in the heartiest manner; and the ladies of the country of Aberdeen resolved to support a Zanana Mission in Poona, and asked Mrs. Ross to make a commencement to which she willingly acceded. She has during the last four years been labouring in the most earnest and energetic manner, and has found her way among about 40 or 50 families, to whom she has endeared herself by her kindly sympathies. And now she has had the pleasure of committing the work she has commenced into the hands of a lady sent out by the ladies of Aberdeen, who has entered upon her work with great vigour and earnestness.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Ross was presented with a beautiful sandal writing case; and many kind wishes and earnest prayers for her and Mr. Ross' future welfare and happiness were expressed.

The following address was presented to Mrs. Ross by her assistants in the Native Female Mission :—

DEAR AND RESPECTED MADAM,—We, who have been working with you in the vineyard of the Lord, cannot but express our feelings on this occasion.

You were the first to establish a Mission in the city of Poona for the instruction and evangelization of native females, a work which under God continues to prosper to this day. To begin a work for the first time is to contend with difficulties various and unknown. The women whom you visited for the first time in the city hardly knew the object of your visit; they thought that you were seeking to corrupt their minds and thus unfit them for their worldly and domestic duties. To get an access to women thus disposed and with all their caste prejudices is a difficulty known only to those who have experienced it. If you had not been prompted by the love of Christ and a sincere desire of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the women who knew nothing of the love of Christ, you could have safely excused yourself from taking a step which was no way inviting to the carnal mind, on the ground of your being the wife of a Government Officer, and therefore not necessarily bound to do.

You took up this work with no desire of pecuniary compensation. The Society in Scotland would have most willingly granted you a handsome salary; and in refusing to accept it you have given us, as well as the natives around, an example that those who are constrained by the love of Christ are bound to work for him whether paid or unpaid. It will be a glorious day for India, when we can depend upon many such preachers. Then only shall the Kingdom of our Lord extend more rapidly and in a healthy manner. It is our earnest prayer to the Lord of the vineyard that He may graciously send such labourers in this country.

This work had much engrossed your mind. The every day routine of work was so faithfully gone through at the expense of your health and at the heat of the sun that your dear husband was often compelled to remonstrate with you. Those who have seen a great deal of you can testify to the fact how day and night you thought of your sisters in Poona.

The Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of grace to fallen humanity, but it often suffers at the hands of an unskilful preacher who having not realized its power in himself and having not the love of Christ in him, deprives it of its native sweetness and attraction. His roughness, heartlessness, and mechanical way of addressing, instead of producing a salutary impression, produce quite the reverse. Madam, your mode of preaching was far different from this. We have heard that you have pinned many a man to the spot for about an hour by your earnest and winning appeals.

Nothing in your conduct could indicate that there was a desire for applause. Day after day, and month after month, quietly and unostentatiously you went about your business, feeling responsible only to the all-seeing Father.

It is necessary to speak a word about the daily and Sabbath services you had for those under your immediate superintendence. In serving spiritual food to those people you consulted the wants and difficulties of each; and imparted instruction in a manner suited to their capacity. We do not profess to be critics, but only say that they were very earnest, appropriate, and edifying, and contained a good deal of information.

Reverend Gentleman, we would be wanting in gratitude and justice if we did not say a word to you. Although in your public capacity you could not take an active part in this work, but as a private individual you gave us every assistance and encouragement. Whether we had difficulties you sympathised and encouraged us. In short, you were as much devoted to this work, though less prominently, as your worthy partner in life.

This world is a world of separation. Here partings are inevitable, and to-day we have met for the very purpose.

Although it is keenly felt on both sides, yet thanks be to God that He has given us a hope through Christ of our meeting together in His mansion, where parting is unknown. This thought reminds us of the words of Paul "sorrowing yet rejoicing." We pray that God may grant you a safe and speedy journey to your Native land.

MARY BUNTER.
RAMCHANDRA KRISHNA.
CASSINATH DAMODHAR.
GOWNA RAMJEE.
JOUNA MCKERREL.

POONA, 29th March 1875.

THE LATE SUICIDE.

Mr. O'Brien, the late Head-Master of the Diocesan High School, was, by order of the Diocesan Board, reduced to the position of second master, and his place was given to a clerk in Holy Orders. This preyed upon his mind, and he took hydrate of chloral, and died, leaving a widow and eight children. A jury, composed entirely of natives, returned a verdict of *felo de se*, the clergy refused to bury their associate in the godly work of churchly education, the public expresses itself in various ways, and a subscription is set afoot for the benefit of the poor widow and children. The Diocesan Board is a feeble attempt to follow the road of the Jesuits here, and to teach the highest and purest Church principles. People say that Mr. O'Brien was sacrified to Ritualism, and that the scholastic efficiency of the school was a secondary consideration in the minds of the Board. To that the plain answer is, that it was meant to be secondary. With great zeal, limited funds, and imperfect business talents, the Diocesan Board has done its best; it has made some awkward muddles, and has a feeble hold on the sympathies of the public; but it is not quite fair to say that it is responsible for the effect its policy produced on Mr O'Brien. It conscientiously believes that a priest is the best possible schoolmaster, and it acts on this belief. Next, the verdict of the jury is found fault with, and it certainly was a wooden and stupid proceeding on the part of the coroner or the police in a district where Europeans were plentiful not to secure one or two.

SIR CHARLES REID'S EXPERIMENTS.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

The past week has been devoted by Major General Sir Charles Reid to drill and instruction in the embarkation of Artillery and Cavalry on Railways. The Major General has been working most energetically, and has spared no pains to make these lessons as practical and instructive as possible, and the result has been eminently satisfactory as will be seen from the facts we publish below :

The practices on Tuesday were with the following forces :—

Squadron of 11th Bengal Lancers, also 2-13 R. A. Garrison Battery, with 18 Pr. Heavy Guns complete.

Sixty-six horses, in marching order were embarked in eleven high-sided waggons, six horses in each waggon heads facing inwards in 6 minutes 5 seconds, the time taken in disembarking from above formation 3 min. 45 sec.

Eighty-seven horses, in marching order were embarked in above waggons, 8 horses in each waggon, all in line, that is, all the horses were loaded with heads over the sides of the waggons to the left, in 13 min. 20 seconds.

They were disembarked from above formation in 5 min. 25 sec.

It took 3 minutes to lay ramps and 3 minutes to unship and reload ramps which is not included in above time.

One waggon was then loaded with 8 horses, the horses' heads facing inwards. The Native Officer in charge of the section, as well as the men in charge of the horses, approved of this later formation, as both men and horses had more room and room, and there certainly was less risk of a horse rearing or jumping over the sides.

Moving horses in the other formation would be attended with no easy risk, a passing train might cause a panic, and unless the waggons were roofed in, according to Sir Charles Reid's plan, a horse could easily rear high enough to get over the side of the waggon.

The following is a detail of the practice with the heavy gun :—

To embark three guns from the line of rails it took 7 minutes, to run on to the end truck 2 minutes more.

To disembark above on to the line of rails 5 minutes.

To run down to the bottom of the embankment 6 minutes more.

Bullocks for heavy guns were also embarked in the high-sided waggons, 3 bullocks in each.

The practice with 1/2 Battery D-8 R. A. armed with 12 Pr Breech-loading Armstrong guns, occupied Wednesday, the 31st ultimo.

The following are the details of this day's proceedings; Firing rams at both ends of the line of waggons took 3 min. 35 sec. A Battery of 4-6 horses, in marching order, was embarked 6 horses in each waggon, heads inwards, in 4 min. 50 sec. disembarked from above formation in 3 min. 13 sec.

The guns, waggons and limbers of the A Battery, fully equipped for service, were embarked in 16 minutes.

And disembarked in 16 min. 15 sec (only one platform at one end being available).

It was embarked and disembarked on low-sided trucks, by means of 2 iron girders with side plates to keep the wheels from running off the truck, of which 4 was not used. In disembarking one gunner got under the truck ready to receive the limber or perch as soon as the gun or waggon was lowered sufficiently for him to receive. This man had not much weight to bear, and had merely to guide the wheels of the gun carriage or waggon, as the weight was well forward.

In embarking the 12 Pr. Breech loaders of D-8 on the high-sided waggons, which are intended for horses generally, but which Sir Charles Reid also wished so constructed so as to admit of their carrying guns, &c., in an emergency, the following procedure was adopted :—

The waggons had to be disengaged about 6 inches to admit of the doors being folded right back; this is necessary to give a clear runway of 6 ft. 6 in between the doorways of each waggon.

In those waggons where the doors opened right back the guns were easily embarked. The women in which you visited for the first time in the city hardly knew the object of your visit; they thought that you were seeking to corrupt their minds and thus unfit them for their worldly and domestic duties. To get an access to women thus disposed and with all their caste prejudices is a difficulty known only to those who have experienced it. If you had not been prompted by the love of Christ and a sincere desire of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the women who knew nothing of the love of Christ, you could have safely excused yourself from taking a step which was no way inviting to the carnal mind, on the ground of your being the wife of a Government Officer, and therefore not necessarily bound to do.

You took up this work with no desire of pecuniary compensation. The Society in Scotland would have most willingly granted you a handsome salary; and in refusing to accept it you have given us, as well as the natives around, an example that those who are constrained by the love of Christ are bound to work for him whether paid or unpaid. It will be a glorious day for India, when we can depend upon many such preachers. Then only shall the Kingdom of our Lord extend more rapidly and in a healthy manner. It is our earnest prayer to the Lord of the vineyard that He may graciously send such labourers in this country.

This work had much engrossed your mind. The every day routine of work was so faithfully gone through at the expense of your health and at the heat of the sun that your dear husband was often compelled to remonstrate with you. Those who have seen a great deal of you can testify to the fact how day and night you thought of your sisters in Poona.

The Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of grace to fallen humanity, but it often suffers at the hands of an unskilful preacher who having not realized its power in himself and having not the love of Christ in him, deprives it of its native sweetness and attraction. His roughness, heartlessness, and mechanical way of addressing, instead of producing a salutary impression, produce quite the reverse. Madam, your mode of preaching was far different from this. We have heard that you have pinned many a man to the spot for about an hour by your earnest and winning appeals.

Nothing in your conduct could indicate that there was a desire for applause. Day after day, and month after month, quietly and unostentatiously you went about your business, feeling responsible only to the all-seeing Father.

It is necessary to speak a word about the daily and Sabbath services you had for those under your immediate superintendence. In serving spiritual food to those people you consulted the wants and difficulties of each; and imparted instruction in a manner suited to their capacity. We do not profess to be critics, but only say that they were very earnest, appropriate, and edifying, and contained a good deal of information.

Reverend Gentleman, we would be wanting in gratitude and justice if we did not say a word to you. Although in your public capacity you could not take an active part in this work, but as a private individual you gave us every assistance and encouragement. Whether we had difficulties you sympathised and encouraged us. In short, you were as much devoted to this work, though less prominently, as your worthy partner in life.

This world is a world of separation. Here partings are inevitable, and to-day we have met for the very purpose.

Although it is keenly felt on both sides, yet thanks be to God that He has given us a hope through Christ of our meeting together in His mansion, where parting is unknown. This thought reminds us of the words of Paul "sorrowing yet rejoicing." We pray that God may grant you a safe and speedy journey to your Native land.

MARY BUNTER.
RAMCHANDRA KRISHNA.
CASSINATH DAMODHAR.
GOWNA RAMJEE.
JOUNA MCKERREL.

POONA, 29th March 1875.

THE LATE SUICIDE.

Mr. O'Brien, the late Head-Master of the Diocesan High School, was, by order of the Diocesan Board, reduced to the position of second master, and his place was given to a clerk in Holy Orders. This preyed upon his mind, and he took hydrate of chloral, and died, leaving a widow and eight children. A jury, composed entirely of natives, returned a verdict of *felo de se*, the clergy refused to bury their associate in the godly work of churchly education, the public expresses itself in various ways, and a subscription is set afoot for the benefit of the poor widow and children. The Diocesan Board is a feeble attempt to follow the road of the Jesuits here, and to teach the highest and purest Church principles. People say that Mr. O'Brien was sacrified to Ritualism, and that the scholastic efficiency of the school was a secondary consideration in the minds of the Board. To that the plain answer is, that it was meant to be secondary. With great zeal, limited funds, and imperfect business talents, the Diocesan Board has done its best; it has made some awkward muddles, and has a feeble hold on the sympathies of the public; but it is not quite fair to say that it is responsible for the effect its policy produced on Mr O'Brien. It conscientiously believes that a priest is the best possible schoolmaster, and it acts on this belief. Next, the verdict of the jury is found fault with, and it certainly was a wooden and stupid proceeding on the part of the coroner or the police in a district where Europeans were plentiful not to secure one or two.

I tell thee, churlish priest,
A ministering angel shall my sister be
When thou lies howling.

—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.'

* Government are providing these Binoculars, which have been sanctioned some time ago. It is a pity there should be a delay in their issue.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £6,700,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on this Branch and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON
" SCOTLAND,
On IRELAND
" PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hot-l is well situated, contains central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is surrounded by Gardens and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMPI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 24 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 30 per case.
VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 64 per dozen.
Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godown-keeper of
A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO,
the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY
PALE, ditto..... " 28 "
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE
CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen..... " 30 "
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine..... " 36 "
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to..... " 20 "
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints..... " 15 "
HOCKS, STILL, for Sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
PERINET and FILS Celebrated CHAMPAGNES expressly selected for India from Rs. 30 to..... " 45 "

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
March 1875

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1874. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*."

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH;

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORKSHAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON, and CHESSES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittance, or reference to sale London Houses.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, one large commodious HOUSE situated at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by the late Doctor A. V. Ward, and lately vacated by Mr. T. C. HOPE, Furnished or Unfurnished, having four Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining rooms, with a nice garden commanding one of the finest views of the Back Bay and the Harbour, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, instant, at 2 o'clock for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts made up to 31st March 1875.
II. To elect Directors.
III. To appoint two Auditor's and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOTICE.
BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.
No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.
EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.

Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his goods on the "Art Union Principle" by allotting two tickets for a Rupee,
Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.
Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims up to or against the estate of ALEXANDER FORBES, late of No. 12, Montagu Place, Montagu square, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at No. 1, Breeds Place Hastings, in the county of Sussex, on the Eighteenth day of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 10th and sealed on the 11 h day of March 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or b fore MONDAY the 17th day of May 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM FORBES and ANN ISABELLA FORBES, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will; having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 15th day of March 1875.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On April 15th, the following Alteration of Trains will take place :—

The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 P.M. Madras Time, Surat 3-10 A.M., Broach 4-32, Baroda 9-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-50. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 4 P.M., Baroda 7-10, Broach 9 13, Surat 11-0, and arrive at Colaba at 7-0 A.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Surat at 6-45 P.M. The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Colaba at 7-0 P.M. Instead of the Up and Down Mixed between Surat and Ahmedabad, Ordinary Trains at Mixed Rates will leave Surat at 6-45 A.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 5-45 P.M., and Ahmedabad at 7-45 A.M. arriving at Surat at 6-30 P.M. The Mixed will leave Ahmedabad for Wadwan at 12-30 Noon and Wadwan for Ahmedabad at 9 A.M.

For alterations at intermediate Stations and upon the Dubhoee, the Agents at the Stations Handbills, and also alterations in the Bombay Local Train service see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBUY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN to Board and Educate with her own. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be taught on the "Kinder Garten Method". The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.
Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REF